ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

AND WHAT THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, February 7.

Parliament has opened in circumstances any thing but favorable to the Government. The Queen's speech was read at two on Tuesday afternoon. At five came the news of Baker Paclia's defeat. A debate on Egypt begau at once : not at all in consequence of this ill news, but in pursuance of notice given some days ago by Mr. urke, who was Lord Beaconsfield's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Bourke made a weak statement of a strong case. The House would not listen to him. Members strolled into the lobby, and presently went home to dine. When Mr. Bourke sat down, nobody rose from the opposite side to answer him. It had been arranged-these matters are always arranged by the whips-that Sir Charles Dilke was to answer Mr. Bourke, but was not to rise till half-past nine. Between Mr. Bourke's ending and Sir Charles Dilke's beginning, the debate was expected to take care of itself. The interval was the dinner-hour; dreary period of wasted time when bores and unimportant members find chance of airing their oratory. But for once they were not ready. Baron de Worms was ready, but soon gave out, and to the general consternation the Speaker put the question, the division-bells rang, the contingent always kept within reach for emergencies rushed in from the tea-rooms and dining-rooms, and Mr. Bourke's Egyptian amendment to the Address, involving a censure on the Ministry, was ignominiously snuffed out by a vote of 77 to 22-less than one sixth of the that the feeling of indignation and disgust at the

For the moment, therefore, the Government has escaped a debate on Egypt. Mr. Gladstone says they are sorry and had rather have had a debate than not. No doubt, nor is the wrangle which arose out of this incident next day very important, save, perhaps, as exhibiting the Tory party, from Sir Stafford Northcote down to Messrs, Ashmead-Bartlett and Warton, in the position of following Lord Randolph Churchill's lead. Lord Randolph's violent language and Mr. Chaplin's violent language are regarded of no man. For technical reasons, Egypt cannot again be discussed on the Address; it is put off until the Report is brought up. There are niceties of Parliamentary etiquette which considerably interfere, at times, with the conduct

But there is a debate which the Speaker cannot stop, and that is the debate in the public press. That goes on, and so does the debate in private. The movement of public opinion does not wait for the slow operation of the rules of the House of Commons. It did not wait for the House to meet. In one way or another it has made itself felt during the recess. It stopped the withdrawal of troops from Caire. It sent General Gordon to Egypt, to Khartoum, should be ever get there. The news of the destruction of General Baker's force near Trinkitat has set in motion other forces here in England, of which Ministers will have time to take account before they have to commit themselves to a definite declaration in Parliament of their future policy. Meanwhile, let us see for ourselves how matters stand, and what the real position of this Government with respect to Egypt is, and what its responsibility is,

Nothing marks their distress more clearly and less creditably than the effort of Ministers and their partisans to escape from this responsibility with respect to Egypt, and to reduce it as much as possible. The language which they put into the mouth of the Queen is itself an evasion. Translating its stiff phraseology into the plain language of every-day life, this is what we find Ministers saying: "The English troops were ordered away from Cai o because Egypt was tranquil and the progress made in the establishment of orderly institutions had been satisfactory. But when Hicks Pacha and his army in the Soudan were destroyed, the order was recalled. The disaster in the Soudan threatened the newly established tranquillity in Egypt proper and the satisfactory progress of orderly institutions, We still mean to withdraw the troops. It was an unforeseen necessity which caused the suspension

All that is plausible enough until it is confronted with the facts of the case. It makes everything turn on the disaster to Hicks Pacha. But the English Ministry strongly advised the Khedive not to send Hicks Pacha and his army into the Soudan. Why? Because they did not believe he could succeed, They foresaw the catastrophe which they now describe as unforeseen. But that is not the gravest nor the most damaging charge against the Ministry. The heaviest responsibility against which they vainly struggle is their responsibility for the Hicks Pacha expedition. They seek to relieve themselves of it by urging that they advised the Khedive not to dispatch this army into the Soudan. Undoubtedly they did. But the accusation -I mean the general accusation of the publicagainst Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues is that they did not enforce their advice. On the most critical question of policy which has arisen in Egypt, they hid themselves behind the fiction which everybody knows to be a fiction, that the Khedive not only reigns but governs.

I do not step to argue that England and not the Khedive is all-powerful in Egypt. Everybody knows that, Egypt, as Lord Salisbury said, is in the hollow of England's hand. Sir Evelyn Baring has absolute authority in Cairo, subject only to the authority of Downing-st. in London. If Downingst, and Sir Evelyn Baring agree, there is no power anywhere in Egypt to say themnay. They did agree in disapproving the expedition to the Soudan. Not even Mr. Gladstone, with his incomparable skill in drawing distinctions, will undertake to deny that he could have compelled the Khedive to obey in this matter as he daily compels him, and ever since Tel-el-Kebir has compelled him, to obey in other

What has to be said is that the Ministry have expressly and in terms admitted the responsibility they now seek to disown. Lord Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is, in all Egyptian matters, the mouthpiece of the Ministry, and Lord Granville has admitted it. On the fourth of January Lord Granville wrote to Sir Evelyn Baring thus:

'It should be made clear to the Egyptian Ministers and Governors of Provinces that the responsi bility which for the time being rests on England obliges Her Majesty's Government to insist on the adoption of the policy which they recommend, and that it will be neces-sary that those Ministers and Governors who do not follow this course should cease to hold their

Has anything happened in Egypt to increase the authority of England between the time when Hicks Pacha was allowed to go to his doom and the time when these words were written? If anything, the English public have not been permitted to know it, and there can be no doubt that they read Lord Granville's declaration as a confession that the English Ministry bad the power to stop the expedition Into the Soudan, and did not use it, and because they did not use it are directly responsible for the calain Ities that have followed, Baker Pacha's at Trinkitat Included, and the massacres which are yet to come at Sinkat. Tokar and elsewhere, included also. There is an hourly growing apprehension that the death of General Gordon may have to be added to the list. As I look through the Liberal papers of the provinces I find evidence enough of a conviction that the defeat of Baker's army has imposed on the Government of Great Britain a fresh obligation,

The truth is, all England read that hideous story with a shodder. What men felt was that England might have given General Baker the handful of troops he wanted to insure the success of his gallant attempt to relieve Tokar and Sinkat. It is England which has brought these garrisons into peril. It is England which refused to streech out a hand to relieve them.

If you look for a sign of the desperate strait into which Ministerial apologists are brought, you have only to read the article in the chief Radical ergan in London. The passage I quoted above from Lord Granville has been published twenty-four hours, yet The Fally Need does not shruck from Saying that the English Minister' who had the feed of the served the single should be compared with the closing of the served of the

tectors of Egypt, or to make themselves responsible for the conduct of Egyptian affairs." It is good Radicalism, therefore, to say that a Government which keeps an army in Egypt; which orders the abandonment of its chief promise; which dismisses and affronts the Ministers of the Khedive; which proclaims its responsibility by the mouth of its own Foreign Minister, and by the same mouth threatens everybody in Egypt who disobeys with dismissal, is not "responsible for the conduct of Egyptian affairs." Perhaps this ingenious writer would confer one more benefit on his country and say who is responsible. He thinks it at present more to the purpose to remark that when attempts are made to held the Prime Minister responsible for Egyptian matters, the county will see that "the license of political invective is being recklessly and

wantonly abused." The country, however, though it does, I think, hold the Ministry to its account for vacillating mismanagement in Egypt, is both generous and practical. It will condone past errors on condition that a new departure is taken. It does not want to replace this Ministry by a Conservative Ministryleast of all at a moment when Reform has to be dealt with-has to be, if Egypt will give it a chance. But it will expect even Mr. Gladstone to look facts in the face, and not to deal with difficulties by deny-G. W. S. ing their existence.

P. S .- A sentence of The Times correspondent ference brought war, so the fear of a protectorate which that journal adopts as its own. The war." Pall Mall Gazette publishes two letters this afternoon. One from a "Loyal Liberal" testifying indifference of the Government is getting pretty nearly as strong among Liberals as among Conservatives. A second from "Tyneside" (Newcastle, Mr. John Morley's borough), expressing his fear lest the Government should be "smashed" on the Egyptian business before another month and the banking facilities which they have offered. But passes. At half-past three this afternoon London was stirred to its depths by a rumor of the capture of General Gordon by Arabs. It may or may not turn out true, but the Ministry would do well to take note of the feeling which a mere rumor calls G. W. S. forth.

THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION.

THE ETCHING CLUB'S COLLECTION.

(Third Notice.) If an intelligent interest in etchings continues to increase as has been the case during the last few years, it may be that the exhibitions of the Etching Club will undergo a process of evolution similar to that ex-perienced by the Water-Color Society. There was a time when the latter body modestly contented itself with the corridor or with one or two of the small galleries at the Academy, and a prediction that the society could ever occupy the entire building would have been deemed pre posterous. The Etching Club, a much younger organizaion, is at present in an equality humble position, and for bylous reasons must expect a somewhat slower growth. But the members have good reason for encouragement in that their work is more and more widely circulated in response to a growing demand on the part of the public. How much this demand may amount to is something which depends very largely upon the etchers themselves. People who are accustomed to seeing at our dealers work by Waltner, Kajon, Brunet, Debaines Chanvel and dher accomplished eithers of England and France are ikely to form an exacting elientele, one that should spur ments. In some degree this stimulus is having its effect.
The present exhibition of the Etching Club is, we think, which have gone before. Here and there we find that the artist has been aided materially by the printing, but it is pather late. In the only to make a por the use of the line alone for expression as well as for shading and texture, although the voice of Mr. Liuton as of one crying in the wilderness is still heard preaching the gospel of the line to wood-engravers. But let us remember that etching is exhibition. Whistler's etchings are nothing if not suggestive, but they represent a deal of painstaking labor, although that labor is far less apparent than in the heavier productions of Buden and Hamerton. It is as ustery of materials should precede a resort to succesveness pure and simple. Mr. Whistier's errors in drawing are partially atoned for not so much by his clever cals to the imagination as by his skilful management of the medium through which those appeals are made. sages to deliver that we feel a lack of thoughtful work-work with ideas-in both the exhibitions of etchings and water-colors. At the same time it is encouraging way, and although they have produced here nothing great, their evident interest in their art and advance in its comprehension augur well for important work in the

as the "old guard" of our etchers have contributed much of the nost careful and earnest work. Mr. Henry Farrer has sent six proofs, Nos. 56 and 57 after his water-colors revealing an excess or palas to reproduce the finer points of the originals, and in No. 57 particularly to make every line count, while No. 50 lacks the more delicate grayish tones within the etcher's reach. But in none of these etchings is there any carcless or slavenly work, Mr. James D. Smillie has contributed a most interesting scree-"A Fallow Field," etched from nature; "My Colored Neighbor's Hen-Yard," finely unpretentious, well drawn and well bitten; "From my Study Door," a lifficuit but successful study of foliage, and seven other examp es of conscientions and judicions treatment. Mr. Nicoll shows good work in his shore scenes, and Messes Parrish and Pennell furnish some positive and attractive work. Mr. Parrish's "Inner Harber," "Fishing Hamlet," and "Evening, Gloucester," are of a class of, subjects which this able etcher invariably invests with interest. In his "Treuten, Winter," the sides and roofs of the houses, particularly of the large building in the centre appear to have suffered from overbiting. Their acks are too intense, but this is for flaw in what is perhaps Mr. Parrish's most attractive work. He is not a conventional etcher; he is far from being as conventional in his methods as the three we have already mentioned, but Mr. Parrish can always be relied upon to express his meaning through agency of the line, without resort to adventitious aids. Mr. Pennell, a more piquant but not always so addictous an etcher, shows shadows entirely without transparency and blacks badly bitten in several of his pistes, thus losing the form of the arches of the bridge in No. 157, and rendering the boats in No. 158 and 165 incredinapseless blots. Mr. Pennell's effects are obtained in the main by hight and easy touches, but his easy execution sometimes approaches carelessuess, and his love of forcible contrasts cortes him too far. There is a range of intermediate and shewesh white and black at the etcher's command, and Mr. Pennell inight with aftentiage show himself core sensitive to the delency of the gradations. Here Mr. Wendel, on the other hand, whose tank effects are arried so far that the line, oven in needed defautitions, is limost one definited in his venerim sludies. In his view plates, thus losing the form of the arches of the bridge in inore sensitive to the delicacy of the gradations. Here is Mr. Wendel, on the other hand, whose tonic effects are carried so far that the line, oven in needed definitions, is almost lost eight of in his venetian studies. In his view of a quay a good effect is seemed upon the stones, probably by a very slight biting by the plate, while the water has been rather elumsity "stopped oif" with the result of a patchy appearance. Mr. C. A. Plat's six proofs show excellent intentions but a rather unsuccessful struggle in the citing of his plates, and in this respect his proofs contrast unia corably with those of Mr. Kraseman Van Elten, whose "Quiet Spot," and "Deserted Mill," are characterized by extremely careful and uniformly sound treatment, though Mr. Van Elten is sometimes too conventional to be altogether lateresting. The Moran family as usual make a valuable contribution to the exhibition. Mr. Thomas Moran sends a free and sketchy study of an apple grehard printed in colored link, with his "Towar of Cartes" and two other proofs; Mrs. M. N. Moran is represented by five eichings, and Mr. P. Moran has etclied the spirited scene presented when the wheat is thrushed out beneath the hoofs of horses in New Mexico. This forms a confused composition, but the teller has cauchit the action of the factors, as Mr. Monks as transfered the quieter action of his sheep. An Old insture "by Mr. Monks printed upon satin is a proof inneh we can but warmly admire. Messus Falconer, alalum and the veteram J. Henry Hill have sent amstalling work, and we find proofs by Miss Mattack even more caveful but suggesting the caution of those he venture upon unknown ground. Mr. Biam contributes a vigorous dry-point portrait of himself, too crupily cut of on the right, and Messrs. Summel Colman, S. Church, Oifford and J. K. Milspangh have produced one creditable work. Two extremely strong leads ter Rendrandand Franz Hals by Mr. J. S. King are

equalty effective results by purely sketchy methods. Mr. Thomas's etching after Mr. T. C. Farrer, Mr. Holloway's "Bleak House" and proofs by Haden and Whistler contain points of interest, but we must histen on to note storm vame Gravesande's strongly etched "Saw Mill at Dordrecht," and the unsatisfactory representation of French etchers. Rajon, Legros, Bracquenond, Dollet, Lamillernic and Zorn offer nothing demanding much comment. Two proofs signed by Corol present obvious claims upon our attention. But the first French etching in the exhibition is easily A. P. Martial's "Les Cancalaises."

COMMERCE MORE THAN BARTER.

SIXTH LECTURE BY ELLIS H. ROBERTS AT CORNELL ITHACA, Feb. 25 .- The two schools of revenue legislation, said Mr. Roberts in his lecture to-night, are divided by this line: Shall the revenue system favor production to largest measure, or shall it exalt commerce to the first place in its favor ! The adjustment of im posts must extend protection and encouragement to the one or the other of these two great interests, in preference to the other. The question of the balance of underlies the questions of revenue. All trade is barter, it is said, and the pretence that an adverse balance of trade is a detriment, our opponent tells us, is a fallacy. The trath, however, is, an adverse balance of trade is a threat, and may signify, if long continued, industrial a well as commercial rula. It is as absurd to say that all trade continues to be barter as to say that all mechanical appliances are simply the lever. The producer of our article is now rarely brought into direct contact with the producer of another. Exchange has passed into other hands, and has become an occupation by itself. In order to know from his sales and purchases whether au at Cairo is worth quoting: "As the fear of inter- individual is growing rich or poor, we must know if he has a credit balance, and we must know whether he has will bring annexation and a far more serious other operations than those of which we are taking special account. The balance of trade is not a mystery.

When all the details are gathered, the sums are only a matter of footing.

Commerce itself confers value. The cost of carriage enters into the price of our grain in Liverpool or of the price we have to pay for diamonds from South Africa. The nation which receives pay for the carrying trade can expend such earnings for imports and not run in debt. The people who have long been the world's bankers must get ch merchandise for the loans which they have made except for these considerations the nation which sells more than it buys is getting rich. The nation which continuously sells less than it buys is growing poor. Let, no do justice to the carrying trade. It is true that merchandisc may be useless comparatively in one place and of extreme value in another. But the first thing is the

extreme value in another. But the first thing is the creation of the merchandise. Naturally those who are first in production may not be first in the carrying trade. Holland, while preducing little, almost controlled the world's carrying trade. The same distinction has now failen to Grost Britain.

The nation, as the individual, may run into bank-ruptcy. In the case of individuals we do not always know whether the adjustment is to be made from past savings or from future credits. But the purchase of more than one, carns or produces brands the spendihrift, whether individual or nation. The question is whether imposts should be so adjusted as to encourage purchases beyond the means of our people to pay for; whether it is a good thing tabe soight by a Government policy, for our unitzens to be squandering their patrimony on foreign commosilities, running into ruinous indebtedness to foreign merchants. Say insast that nations pay for products only with products. In the generations this may

MORRIS LASKER ON BISMARCK,

THE GERMAN PREMIER ENDEAVORING TO OVERRIDE MINISTER SARGENT.

Morris Lasker, of Galveston, Texas, who accompanied the remains of his brother, Edward Lasker, to Berlin, has just returned. He talked with some freedom of Eismarck's action in returning the resolution of the

House of Representatives. Mr. Lasker thinks that Bismarck, baving discovered his grave mistake in excluding all official recognition at the funeral services of Dr. Lasker, seized upon this resolution, which, in contrast with his action, had met with a warm sentiment on the part of the German people, to give it the importance of a political document, and by re-turning it to weaken the influence of the friendly sympathy which existed between the two nations in behalf of the ideas which Dr. Lasker lived to advocate and support. Said he:

Said he:

The announcement that such a resolution was passed had aircady reached Germany within twenty-four hours after its passage, and, therefore, much in advance of the arrival of the remains for the funeral services. No annovance even had been expressed by the Conservative press, while the entire Liberal press construed it into a manifestation of the cordial sympathy of the American for the German people.

This marked contrast between the feeling of the German masses, excited by this official discourtesy on the one hand and the friendly expressions of a supposed unprejudiced people on the other, threatened to become too important a factor in the scattment of the masses against Itismark personally. Skillrid diplomat as he is, he thus selzed upon this resolution to dispel the effect produced by it, by puttingso, ridicule its authors—the representative hody of the American people—and while it would suit him to antazonize the two peoples, yet desiring, at the same it ine, to preserve the friendly relations between the two Governments, he offers the Lame—I might say, absurd—excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excused the ludignity thus coast upon the American excuse for the ludignity thus coast upon the American excused the ludignity thus coast upon the body of the American people—and while it would suit him to antagonize the two peoples, yet desiring, at the same time, to preserve the friendly relations between the two Governments, he offers the lame—I might say, absurd—excuse for the hadignity thus cast upon the American people that the document was not presented in a proper diplematic manner. This, if the Americans will accept it as a satisfactory explanation, will enable him, also, to vent an old spile upon the present United States Minister. Now a word or two as to Mr. Sargent's position, and that is the important consideration which induces me to make public any views of mine. It seems to be the general impression in America that Minister surgent is a man held in no esteem in Germany, and void of tact to uphold the dignity of his position. No greater error of opinion was ever entertained with regard to the representative of any people by his constituents than this view as to Mr. Sargent's position in Germany. I have met people of all shades of politics there, and among them many who have some in personal contact with our Minister. I fluct that, while some close adherents of Hismarck display a creat deal of hitterness with regard to the restrict official press speak of him in terms of high respect, and the masses are in full synapathy with his position on that question. So far from the truth is it that Mr. Sargent hacks tack and the determination, with his termination derived from mandal transaction in which they are engaged with Minister sargent. I have no means of flaging personally as to how problems Mr. Sargent, but he determination, with his position on that question. So far from the truth is it that Mr. Sargent hacks tack and the determination, with his position and transaction in which they are engaged with Minister sargent. I have a means of flughing personally as to how problems Mr. Sargent has been an officials are evidently instructed to approach with delicacy every question and transaction in which they are engaged with Minister sargent. They hold his proper dignity in any position, and with due spect to those with whom he comes in contact, course I would not presume to suggest to the House Representatives the proper course to be taken to preser its dignity. I do state, however, that without a quest there was no other course proper for Mr. Sargent in to present the document in the manner be d Had he presumed to pat thused in direct communicativity the Reichstag, he could have properly been rejectivity to other than a personal silvent upon himself, a the presiding control of this body, being in the hands those in sympathy with Bismacck, would naturally no left ifm to experi just such treatment. As our Michigan be could only look for recognition from the constitution at the rities in termany for any communication here.

WESTERN UNION AFFAIRS.

DR. GREEN BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE. BE TESTIFIES RESPECTING POLE LINES, PATENTS

AND CONSOLIDATIONS. Washington, Feb. 25 .- Dr. Vorvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared this afternoon, before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee off Post Offices and Post Roads. He was accompanied by ex-Attorney-General Gwinn, of Maryland. After some discussion respecting what kind of in formation he was at liberty to furnish and what he must refuse to give, Dr. Green said the Western Union pole lines amounted to 114,000 miles, and those "leased and cotrolled" to 30,000 miles. There was no part of the 114,-000 miles, of which the Western Union owned less than 95 per cent. With the same explanation there stood on the books 313,817 miles of wire owned, and 82,900 miles of gire "leased and controlled."

Q .- What amount of rental do you pay for lines ? A .-The annual amount paid last year was \$528,293 for rental of lines, \$700,000 for two cables, \$216,000 interes on stock of Gold and Stock Company, and \$85,000 for the Cubn cable. The only other consideration for service of the kind was the sending of free messages. The number offree messages sent last year was 1,689,306. Seven eighths of the number were raffroad messages. The onofficers of the railroads, and those franks covered only family and personal messages. The railroad business was not a free service. A valuable consideration was received.

Dr. Green gave the committee a large amount of information in detail respecting the number of the offices and instruments of the company, its expense, etc.

Gardner G. Hubbard expressed a desire to ask a ques tion. Dr. Green, however, protested against being cros questioned by persons whose only aim was to destroy the value of the Western Union Telegraph property. There was a person present, he said, who had instigated all sorts of proceedings against the Western Union, and had made It his boast that he had done so. If questions were to be asked he preferred that they should be handed to the chairman and asked by him. Senator Hill said Mr. Hubbard had made the subject a study and expressed the opinion that if his questions were proper ones there should be no objection to answering them. Mr. Hubbard asked if he had ever done anything to destroy the value of Western Union property. Dr. Green replied that he believed Mr. Hubbard had made misrepresentations in his paper and

Mr. Hubbard said he had explained that he was not sure of the supposed facts he had stated and had only asked the committee to ascertain the truth. He had neve attempted to destroy the value of Western Union property

and Dr. Green very well knew it. Senator Hill asked how many patents the company Senator Hill asked how many patents the company owned. Dr. Green replied that he could not tell. It was surprising how many patents had to be acquired to secure centrol of one instrument. The Gold and Stock instruments probably included 300 or 400 patents. He had always regarded the Page patent as the most valuable one the company owned. The Supreme Court had pronounced that patent valid, but the courts in which cases were tried were so slow in their proceedings no one had ever been interfered with. Before cases were concluded the officialing companies had been brought into the Western Union. Dr. Green stated in detail the amounts paid for each piece of telegraphic property purchased by the Western Union company since 1855 and 1881. During the latter year the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Company had been purchased for \$8,100,000 and the stock and bonds of the American/Union fors \$15,000,000. Stock of the Western Union was issued to pay these amounts—\$23,400,000 in all. Previous to the purchase the Western Union Company had been huiting these, year by year, from its carmings, but without capitalizing the increase.

These new companies were secured by an exchange of Western Union stock for their own, by an exchange of whether Union stock for their own, by an exchange of Section Union Stock of the surplus which was stone. Dr. Green said the western Union Company such was decided then to capitalize and divide the surplus which was done. Dr. Green said the could not tell how much it would have oost the Western Union Company to build the same amount of line which was secured by these purchases. He would say, however, that the Western Union Stock of the public hy building alone. The company had suspended stock dividends for lowe years and put all its earnings into plant. The stockholders however, was the securing to build to snothing alone. The company had not longer submit to this." It, Green's examination will be continued to morrow. own d. Dr. Green replied that he could not tel

THE CHARGES AGAINST MURRAY.

GEORGE K. CHASE TESTIFIES ADVERSELY TO THE EX-MARSHAL.

Washington, Feb. 25,-Before the Springer Committee to-day George K. Chase, of New-York City formerly an examiner of the Department of Justice, was examined in regard to his investigation of the official co duct of ex-Marshal Murray, of Kentucky, now Governor of Utah. The witness was of the opinion that the ex-Mar shal was totally until for the position he had held. Mr Chase said that there had been an arrangement between H. Devin, a deputy, and Mr. Murray whereby there should be one case a day for alleged violation of the interna revenue law. The deputy, Mr.Chase testified, would go inter a liquor-shop, knowing that the owner had a license, and a liquor-shop, knowing that the owner has a necess, if mentiff it could not be seen would ask where it was, "I mentioned by the manufacture of the properties and in the Marshall's office. Usere's an it determines against you." Mr. Devin is repected as asgins when informed by the saloundeeper that like fleenss wa not it sight. The witness said had such eases would be finally dismissed, but each of them would east the Government \$10 or \$15 before they were disposed of.

Marshal Murray afterwards wanted to pay Devin

pury informed the addaptive of the experience of the hard was reported to have denied the deputy's statement that a entexisted between them for the express parent existed between them.

are of securing fees.

Mr. Chase further testified that withess fees had been harged under Mr. Murray's administration, when there ad been no witnesses, and that prisoners had been takening distances that larger fees might be made. When in statement of the Deputy Marsaal was made public, is witness said, Mr. Murray made every effect to sustain must, and called more denseral Grant for ansistance, letter from Attorney-General Taft was, however, sent Marshal Murray, asking him to resign. He compiled in the request, and Mr. Chase said the matter was opped.

MR. WEST TO MR. HEWITT.

THE BRITISH MINISTER'S LETTER IN THE O'DONNELL AFFAIR MADE PUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-In compliance with equests made both by Representative Hewitt, of New ork, and Representative Belmont, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day made public the letters addresse the former by the British Minister, which was submit ted to the Committee last Thursday. It is dated at the British Legation, January 14, and is as follows: "In reply to your note of yesterday, asking me whether in the course of social visit which you were kind enough to pay me some days ago, you said or did anything which could be construed as an apology for your action in mov ing the resolution in O'Donnell's case, I have only to say

Ing the resolution in O'Donnell's case, I have only to say that I did not regard what you said to me in the light of an apoloxy for the resolution, but as an explanation of the peculiar circumstances which prompted it on your part, in the interest of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries.

"This impression was, moreover, strengthened by your allusion to the moderate language—in your opinion—of the resolution, which you gave as a reason why you thought that the request for delay in the execution of the sentence should be granted, and by your saying that other resolutions less considerate in form had been proposed to you, and as you were informed would have been

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

THE SENATE PASSES THE CURRENCY BILL AS AMENDED BY MR. MORRILL,

Washington, Feb. 25 .- The Senate to-day by a vote of 43 to 12 passed the bill to provide for the issue of circulation to National banks, 2s reported from the Committee on Finance and medified by the amendment of Mr. Morrill. The bill as passed is as follows:

Be if enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress assem-bled—That upon any deposit already or hereafter made, of any United States bonds bearing interest in the manner remited by law any Satingal London. bied—That upon any deposit already or hereafter made of any United States bonds bearing interest in the manner required by law, any National banking association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersaigned as provided law, not exceeding in the whole amount the par value of the bonds deposited: Provided, that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock. And that all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the associations organized for the purpose of issuing notes psyable in gold, under the provisions of Section 5.185 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, upon the deposit of any United States bonds, hearing interest, with the Treasurer of the United States, shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to the amount and banking associations.

banking associations.

510. 3.—That all laws and parts of laws of the United
States in outsitent with the provisions of this act be,
and the same are, hereby repealed.

TO PROVIDE NEW NAVAL VESSELS. Washington, Feb. 25 .- To-day, after the passage of the Currency bill, the presiding officer laid before the Senate, so that it may come up as unimished busmess to-morrow, the bill to authorize the construction of additional steel vessels for the Navy. It authorizes the President to have seven steel vessels constructed for the Navy as recommended by the Naval Advisory Board and the Secretary of the Navy. The bill further authorizes the President to have constructed one steel ram, one cruising torpedo boat and two harbor torpedo boats, as recommended by Navai Advisory Boards and the Secre-

Mr. McPherson offered, for the purpose of having printed, an amendment to be proposed to the bill reducing the number of steel vessels to four instead of seven, and providing that all the vessels shall be built under contract by the lowest bidder after sixty days' advertisement in five leading newspapers of the United States, and that no vessel shall be accepted except upon the strictest compliance with the requirements of the contract, plans and specifications.

WEST VIRGINIA AND ITS ORIGIN. MR. COX'S FEELINGS WOUNDED AND MR. WISE'S

STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-In the debate on the pleuro-pneumonia bill in the House to-day members wandered into a discussion on politics. Mr. Cox. of New-York, replied to some remarks made a few days ago by John S. Wise, of Virginia. He said that the gentleman and made a speech referring to him as a pillar of brass by day and a pillar of gas by night. Where did Wise get his wisdom in his quotation about a pillar of brass? It must have been from the Testament. The House knew who it was that followed Moses out of Egypt, and that the Lord went before as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. One thing he knew, that when Moses led the Hebriws they did not get overwhelmed like the Readjusters of Virginia by the Red Sea of that peculiar Commonwealth, He eld not wish to say more in the absence of the gentle-man from Virginia, particularly as that gentleman had

Gibson, of West Virginia, also plied to a portion of Mr. Wise's speech. plied to a portion of Mr. Wise's speech. The gentleman, he said, talked about West Virzinla being a bastard State, when he himself, as a Beadjuster and Coalitionist, was the result of a political rape by the Federal Government upon the State of Virginia. But for the interference of the Federal power, the gentleman, even with his father's prestige and his own talents, would never have succeeded in representing the people of Virginia.

Mr. May, of Virginia, replied to the speech of Mr. Gibson.

begged his pardon before he had made his speech.

Mr. May, of Virginia, replied to the speech of Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, who had just entered the hall, said that he had little expected that the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Gibson) would have taken the floor to reply to what he had said, while he was away on important business. He had not wanted to hear what the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Cox) would say, because he knew that whatever he said would be kindly, would be manly, would be more than good. The gentleman was right in regard to the name of the sea which had over overwhelmed it was the red sea of blood. (Appliance on the Republican side.) He did not want to wander from the debate, but to point out on the simple fact that instead of arguing matters on their merits there was always some strict constructionists who wasted the time of Congress in catching the flens of strict construction. The Supreme Court of the United States had done more to maintain State rights than all the shripkers about strict construction that ever occupied the hall.

SOME NEW HOUSE BILLS. Washington, Feb. 25 .- Among the bills inroduced in the House to-day were the following : By Mr. Hewitt, of New York-To require the testing of

By Mr. Beach, of New-York-Authorizing the Controler of the Currency to change the names of National By Mr. Cox, of New York-For the relief of the heirs of

General Pulaski.

By Mr. Dowd, of North Carolina—Appropriating \$50, 000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late cyclones in

North Carolina. By G. D. Wise, of Virginia-For the completion of the

By G. D. Wise, of Virginia—For the completion of the monument to the mother of Washington at Fredericksburg, Va
By Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas—Appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the persons rendered destinate by the overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.
By Mr. Cox., of New-York—Granting lands in aid of the construction of a monument commemorative of the Homestead law in Mitchell, Dakota.
By Mr. Bellord, of Colorado—To promote the efficiency of the United States Military Academy.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Feb. 25.-The President sent he following nominations to the Senate to-day: Horatio , Eurobard, of Ellinois, to be Director of the Mint: Com odore William G. Temple, to be a Rear Admiral in the lavy: Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Harris, to be a lavy; Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Harry, W. S., Lief Engineer, Hegisters of Land Offices, Byron C., Giffany, at Grand Fork, Dak., Alonzo N. Caureli, at North Platte, Neb.; Edward S. Butter, at Neligh, Neb. Receiv-rs of Pholic Moseys, W. J. Anderson, at Grand Forks, Dak.; W. B. Lambert, at Neligh, Neb.; S. W. Sherfey, at Las Cruces, New. exteo; W. H. Tanere, at Huntaville, Ma. Agent for the Indians, W. Pewcock, of New-York, at

he New-York agency in New-York.

A TARIFF DECISION. Washington, Feb. 25 .- The Attorney-General has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the construction of the tariff act of March 3, 1883, involving the duty on allk hats, silk bonnets and bat trimmings made wholly or in part of silk, in nets and hat trimmings made wantly of in parts such which he holds that slik hats and slik bonnets are dutlable at 30 per cent, and slik hat trimmings at 20 per cent. A duty of 50 per cent has heretofore been imposed on both classes. The Secretary of the Treasury has adopted Attorney-General's opinion, and will instruct custom officers

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 25, 1884.
Opposed to Fine Ships, The Shipping Committee of the House decided to-day by a vote of 6 to to 3 report adversely the bill to dust foreign built ships to American registry free of duty. DETAILED AS A DEPCTY GOVERNOR.-The President has

A DENIAL BY MR. ELLIS .- In the House to-day Mr. Ellis, of Localsiana, rose to a question of privilege and de-med a security published statement that G. F. Erott gave aim a fee for services in securing star Route contract on the Donaldton route. Mr. Ellis offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Post Offices to ear res reflecting upon him in connection

NOAR PORTER REAPPOINTED .- The House to-day passed a joint resolution filling the vacancy of the Board of legents of the Smithsonian Institution, by the reappoint-nent of Noah Porter of Connecticut. The resolution has reviewed passed the Senate.

TREATMENT OF HEBREWS IN RESSIA.-The House today adopted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House all communications between the United States and Russia with regard to the condition and treatment of Hebrews in Russia and especially in re-lation to Hebrew citizens of the United States.

FUNERAL OF SURGEON AMBLER. * WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-The remains of the

late Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Ambier, United States Navy, were conveyed from New-York Saturday evening, under the escort of Chief Engineer Melville, targeon Gravett, Lieutenauts Jacques, Denenhower and Schuetze, and Passed Assistant Surgeons Harmon, Gaines, Rixey and McClurg, and accompanied by his beather Edward Ambier. They were joined at Paltimore, Sunday morning, by representatives of the medico-chirurgical faculty of the State of Maryland, of the aculty of the University of Maryland, and of the Chnical Society of Baltimore. The remains arrived in Washington yesterday morning, and were transferred to the special train which had been tendered by John S. Barour, President of the Virginia Midland Railroad. The party left here at 9 o'clock, and was joined at Alexandria by John Ambler, of Virginia. E. C. Marshall, of Alexandria, cousins, and C. S. Taylor, of Alexandria, a lassmate of Dr. Ambier. The funeral train was received

of Alexandria, cousins, and C. S. Raylof, of Alexandria, a classmate of Dr. Ambler. The funeral train was received with demonstrations of respect along the route, and reached Markham at 2 p. m.,—where the body was placed in a hearse covered with a Union Jack and the floral wreaths which had been accumulating all the way from Siberfa.

The pall-bearers were Medical Directors J. M. Brown and Albert L. Gilom. Surgeon W. K. Van Repper, Surgeon C. M. H. White, and Chief Engineer Medville and Lieutenant Damenhower, Ambler's surviving controles of the Januaries Lieutenant Schuetze, and Lieutenant William H. Jacques representing the Secretary of the Navy.

The funeral procession was long—the carriages being followed by several handred mounted residents of Fauquise County—many of them Dr. Ambler's former comparises in the Confederate cavalry.

The ceremony took place at Leeds Episcopal Chutch, the services being performed by the Rev. H. B. Lee, classmate of Ambler at Washington and Lee Jutversity. Dr. Ambler's conferers in the medical corps propose creeting a monument in the cemetery.

WHEAT SILL LOWER IN CHICAGO.

ORN AND PROVISIONS ENGAGE LITTLE ATTENTION-THE BEARS BUSY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE? Cincago, Feb. 25,-Wheat is 12 cent lower

han on Saturday, and that was a very bearish day. Corn as tumbled since morning 4 cent. Pork is to night, on the curb, only 18.12 g, while it opened at 18.50. Lard is to cents per hundred cheaper, too, than it was at the close The live hog is the only thing hereabouts that has not

fallen in estimation. It is dearer than it was last Satur-day. This was a great bear day again. The crowd is selling, whether it has got anything to sell or not. May wheat stopped on the carb at 974, after having been down to 97c. May corn at 577c., the lowest point of the day; May pork was offered on the carb at 15.0712; May ard closed at 9.7712.

It was dull from one end of the day to the other, and about all the pits. Ream and Jones, the big two, were pounding grain, giving their attention alternately to corn and wheat, but mostly to the former. There was to help them in the big pit a general feeling of uncasiness, and a shall begin running as usual."

at the lowest figures of the day there was good buying, and there were plenty or big orders here at 97c, which could not be executed.

On the curb to-night there was a large trade. Messrs. plenty of big orders here at 97c, which could not be exe-

Murry, Nelson & Co. were heavy buyers of wheat after the call to-night, and Poole, Kent & Co. took up over 200,000 bushels in the different offices.

Mild weather and a fall of snow last night helped along the bear raiders. There were so many different kinds of cables received that they really cut no figure. The public cables said Liverpool was "stronger." It is noted here to-night that the winter whoat markets were here to-high that the wheet wheat harkess were all firmer than this one to-day. The shippers say that there is some little grain being bought to be sent abrond, but they are not very specific. It is said, however, on good authority, that foreign shippers were the largest buyers in the wheat pit to-day, whether to cover abort contracts or to get the grain is not made clear. This makes no difference, however, as their purchases show that they do not feel bearish at present figures.

Corn was very little traded in There were not over tourscore of quotations in on the blackboards, while there were hundreds made in wheat. Corn really was pretty steady, its whole range being within be a cent. The receipts were fair for Monday, 546 cars; but of these only 15 per cent graded. There were 204 cars of no grade corn in the lot. New mixed is selling at 40 ± 50c, and this not being deliverable on contracts, and consequently being free from speculative influences, shows that No. 2 corn, which is at 53 cents, is not commanding any iflegitlimate price. The feeling among the best class of traders here continues very strong on corn, although it must be admitted that the crowd is losing its faith and seiling. This, however, is rather a matter for encouragement than disappointment to good "staying" corn buils.

Provisions were without feature. The packers or the few who control the situation evidently want the crowd to get confidence and to get to selling. Then will come all firmer than this one to-day. The shippers

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

the twist.

STRENGTHENING A LAKE CONNECTION. The organization of the Western Transit company has been completed by the selection of N. L. Douglass as president, Stephen D. Caldwell as vice-president and general manager, H. C. Du Val as secretary, and E. V. W. Rossiter as treasurer. The company is the suc cessor of the Western Transportation Company, a corpor Central Raffroad with connections on the lakes between Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago and other ports. The old company, however, was not closely identified with the Central road, and regarded its own profits on each cargo tral road, and regarded its own profits on each cargo more than the result of the season's business to the railroad. Through the efforts of President Rutter, of the New-York Central, Mr. Vanderbilt was interested in the enterprise and lent his capital to the purchase by the Western Transit Company of the property and franchises of the old Transportation Company. The old line owned twelve steamers, but to this fleet will be added two new large steel steamers built by the Transit Company. The steamers will be finished by September next. The line will be run as a close connection of the New-York Central road, and will actively compete with the lake lines of the Eric and the Grand Trunk roads.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY NAMED.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday adopted resolutions naming the company to operate roads on the routes laid out and fixing the rates of fare. The name of the company will be the New-York Cable Railway Company. The maximum rate of fare for each passenger is to be six cents. The hours of reduced rates on es south of the Harlem River are to be from 4 a, m, to midnight, and the reduced fare five cents. The payment of one fare will enable the passenger to make "a continof one fare will chable the passenger to make "a condition on the passenger to make "a condition of the first place of the formal properties of the formal properties of the forty-second Street Crosslaw Railway Company, giving notice to the commissioners that the company claimed the award of the construction of the line on Forty-second-st. proposed by the commissioners, under section 36 of the Rapid Transit act of 1875 defining the rights of corporations which had adopted routes since designated by the commissioners.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI MEETING.

AN ISSUE OF BONDS AUTHORIZED TO FUND THE ARREARS OF DEBT.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25 .- At a meeting of the lirectors of the Ohio and Mississippi Reilroad held here o-day, there were present Robert Garrett, James Sloan, Jr., W. T. Montague, J. L. Donaldson, C. R. Goodwin, Edward Higgins, Jr., A. B. Crane, W. E. Guy, Judge A. B. Patterson, from Baltimore; Edward L. Whittaker, St. Louis; J. J. Jackson, Parkersburg; W. T. McClintick, Chillicothe, Ohio; J. M. Douglass, receiver, and W. W. Peabody, general manager. After a somewhat extended conference, resolutions were adopted by a decided majority authorizing the Executive Finance committees to dispose of the new five per cent mortgage bonds of the company, live per cent norigage bonds of the company, to the amount necessary to pay all arrears of indebtedness, so us to release the railway and other property from the enstedy of the courts, and put the company again in control. Strong confidence is expressed by the committee in their ability to place the bonds with little delay. Provision was made for an early application to the court for a proper order to restore the railroad to the company, and for a statement of the receiver's accounts. It is believed that this valuable property will soon again be operated, free from the restrictions which necessarily transmel the receiver.

PROPOSED TAXATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

TOW IT IS REGARDED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AND READING ROADS. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—There have recenty been introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature a number of measures looking to an increased taxation upon railroads in that State. These measures are the esult, it is believed, of a clause in the last address of Governor Ludlow, in which he advised that the tax upon railand Reading Railroad Companies state that if these consures are carried out they will be compelled to desist will be anable to resist an increased taxation upon railroads now in existence, but they will not attempt to
make any extensions or lay out any new roads until the
matter of increased taxation has been finally settled. If
the taxation measures are not negotiated, it will prove a
serious blow to southern New-Jersey, where me Pennsylvania Railroad Company has in contemplation the
building of lines along the Seacoust, which will extend
from Cape May to Sandy Hook, to entail an outlay of
\$2,500,000.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRACT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 24.-A contract was signed in New-York on Friday between President Robert Harris, on behalf of the Northern Pacific, and President W. B. Washburn, on behalf of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway Company, whereby the latter corporation secures a joint use in perpetuity of the extensive ex-terminal facilities of the Northern Pacific Company in Minneapolis, including double track, fron bridge across the Mississippi, side tracks, depot grounds, and cutraines to the Union Depot. This is understood to be a step in the direction of making the Minneapolis and sault Ste. Marie road practically an eastern extension and outlet of the Northern Pacific.

MILL OPERATIVES ON STRIKE.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 25 .- The operatives in the Williston Mills, at Eastbampton, have all struck against a reduction of 3 per cent in their wages. AMESBURY, Mass., Feb. 25.-The weavers, spoolers carders and spinners in Number One Mill left work at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Some have also left the Number Six and Seven Mills.

DANGER AND SAFETY OF CHRISTIAN WORK.

Zion Church was filled yesterday morning with a large audience, composed almost exclusively of ladies, who listened to an address by Assistant Bishop Potter on "The Dangers and Safety of Christian Work."

He said in part;
Whatever contrasts there may be between activity and inactivity, no one, I think, can fail to understand the value of Christian work. It is while in the performance of this work that I must warn you against its danger, among which that of success comes first. . ite danger is that we may persuade ourselves of our own wisdom and strength, this work that I must warn you against its danger, among which that of success comes first. The danger is that we may persuade ourselves of our own wisdom and strength, and consider our achievements to be the result of our own maided efforts. Another danger is that of exaggerating the relative value of any part of the Christian work. You need to stand out of the environment of your own enterprises and endeavor to bring your heart in sympathy with other work than your own, and I thank God that ou this account your work is so multiform, as well as multifatious. The third danger is that of losting sight of the end in busying ourselves about the means. How easy it is in your society or Christian work to be so engrossed with its mere machinery and red tape that you lose sight of the causes for which they exist. of the causes for which they exist.

HOW TO MAKE SOUPS.

A class of fifty ladies assembled yesterday at Miss Parloa's school, No. 222 East Seventeenth st. to attend a lecture on soups. A mixed stock made up of two pounds of meat and bones to a quart of water was shown to the class. The soup, Miss Parloa said, bad been simmered slowly for six hours, when a bouquet of sweet herbs, six cloves, twelve peppercorns and oce onion were added to each gallen. It was then cooked two hours longer, strained and in the morning skimmed two hours longer, strained and in the morning skimmed of fat. A portion of this steek was cleared before the class, with a pound of chopped beef, which served both to clear the stock and to color it delicately. Miss Pariou prepared cream of rice sonp from a quart of waite stock, one cup of rice, a sprig of ceiery and a small onton. These ingredients were simmered together two hours, cooking slowly. A quart of cream was heated to the boiling point and added to the samp, with a saming to the taste. The whole was put through a sieve and was then ready to be served.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON,

At the pier of the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company, yesterday, things were awaing from their winter sleep. The freight agent at the office said: "The Hudson is free as far as Poughkeepsie. We sent a boat to that place and one to Newburg, Saturday night, and shall send two out to-night. To-morrow wa